

# Utah Citizens' Advisory Commission on Chemical Weapons Demilitarization Deseret Chemical Depot

Thursday, January 20, 2000 - 6:00 p.m.

Department Of Environmental Quality Building

## Minutes

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### ***Members Present:***

BAUER, Dan State Science Advisor	HOLT, Reed L. OMR
BENNETT, John SAC	JACKSON, David PMCD
BOWMAN, Dr. Jane Western GYN/OB	JEWKES, Jean CEM
DOWNS, Dennis DEQ	JOHNSON, Susanna Sec. CAC
GRIFFITH, Gary Tooele Co. Commissioner	JONES, Steve EG&G
HOLT, Rosemary Women Concerned	LACE, Dave Tooele County
HULLINGER, Sid Tooele County	LARSEN, Lorin CEM
KIM, Deborah University Hospital	LOVE, Linda Citizen
MATTHEWS, John State Military Advisor	LOVE, John Citizen
OSTLER, David SAC	LOVELAND, Mike DPS
SILCOX, Dr. Geoff U of U	MESESAN, Mark EG&G
WHITE, Beverly Tooele County	MILLER, James DCD
	OWENS, Douglas Parsons, Behle & Latimer

### ***Guests Present:***

BILLS, Ray TOCDF	PARSLEY, Barbara DCD
	RAY, Gaylon DCD

BITTNER, Chris DEQ

ROKICH, John CEM

BURR, R.E. Citizen

ROSS, LTC Chris PM-NSP

CAMPBELL, Craig TOCDF

ROWE, Michael J. EG&G

COLBURN, James F. EG&G

SAGERS, Kari Tooele Co. Emergency

DYSON, Louise PMCD-PDID

SCHMERKER, Jeff Tooele Transcript Bulletin

ERTZ, Ron EG&G

WALTERS, Clara GOPB

GOLDBERGER, R.N. FNA News

WARBY, Clint PMCD

GRAY, Martin DEQ

WHITE, Verdi CEM

GRENIER, Roger TOCDF

WILSON, Leuretta Citizen

GROENEWOLD, Jason F.A.I.R.

WITHERINGTON, Sheila Citizen

HOGAN, Jeff EG&G

## **INTRODUCTION/MINUTES -M/G JOHN L. MATTHEWS**

General Matthews called the meeting to order and welcomed all of those in attendance. Gen. Matthews told the CAC that he will be retiring as the Military Advisor to the Governor on January 31, 2000. Therefore, he will no longer be involved with the Citizens' Advisory Commission and this will be his last meeting. He thanked all of those who have worked on the commission and those in the attendance who have assisted with their points of view.

A motion was made and seconded to approve the November 18, 1999 minutes. The motion carried.

## **PROGRAM STATUS - David Jackson**

Mr. Jackson, TOCDF Assistant Site Project Manager, began his presentation by giving thanks to General Matthews for his service with the CAC. Mr. Jackson said that TOCDF has completed the Material Decontamination Chamber 2 swatch testing. He said it is like a pizza oven that they use to treat the contaminated DPE suits and dry the level of the contamination down to make them more manageable. They are in the final stages of preparation for VX sampling for TOCDF. They are also continuing support of Alternative Technologies Assessment hydrolysate project and are 50% complete at the present time. They are doing some design work for start of Mustard Mortar download for the NSCMP Munition Management Device 1 Project.

At Johnston Island (JACADS) they started the last of their VX campaign. They have completed 87% of their munitions. After this last campaign they will go into the closure campaign.

The construction at Anniston is approximately 73% complete. Umatilla is 77% complete and the construction at Pine Bluff is 14% complete. They have started the construction at the Aberdeen Chemical Agent Disposal

Facility. Newport received their RCRA Permit at the end of November 1999. The groundbreaking will take place April 8, 2000.

Mr. Jackson concluded by stating that Arkansas has the second largest stockpile in the country and TOCDF is within 80 tons of agent destroying the same amount of agent that is stored in Arkansas.

## **PLANT STATUS - Mike Rowe**

Mr. Rowe began by thanking Gen Matthews for a job well done. Mr. Rowe said they are very busy at TOCDF. They have had several major outages at the facility. They have done work in the liquid incinerators as well as the metal parts furnace. They are currently running several types of munitions at one time. The 105mm projectiles non-energetic is the focus and they are approximately half finished. They are actively starting up the 105mm energetic projectile line. They expect to do between 3500 - 5000 projectiles per week until the 119, 000 projectiles are gone. They are also continuing the rockets. They have processed 20% of the overpack leaker rockets. They are continuing the GB ton containers and they will continue that process at a rate where they will be finished at the end of the campaign. They need that agent for the conditioning of the furnaces.

Mr. Rowe said that in early January an employee took a truckload of waste to a landfill. It was muddy that day and with mud on his boots the employee stepped up on the truck and slipped and fell. He received an injury to his ankle. He was away from work five days. They have taken corrective actions so that type of injury will not happen again. Previous to that injury they had over a million man hours with out lost work due to injury.

There has not been any detectable agent released from the stack or vent. There has not been any action level 3 or 4 occurrence since the last meeting.

## **Questions**

**Geoff Silcox:** What is the differences between energetic and non-energetic 105's?

**Mike Rowe:** An energetic projectile will have the explosives that are in the burster inside the projectile. Those are removed with PMD and incinerated in the DFS. The non-energetic will have those removed prior being moved to the facility.

**Dan Bauer:** How long did it take to get over million man hours?

**Mike Rowe:** Over a year.

## **CSEPP EXERCISE - Deborah Kim**

In September 1999, nine hospitals and three counties participated in a CSEPP exercise. They used high school drama students for this exercise. The focus of the exercise was a GB vapor scenario. Deborah Kim, University of Utah Program Director of Emergency Management and HAZMAT, presented to the CAC some of the common problems that occurred. She said the decontamination times were shorter than some of the recommendations. Of more concern was the notification of improper use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Ms. Kim said that sometimes the ensembles are worn incorrectly which could result in people being exposed and the equipment being contaminated. This is a problem that the Department of Health will be working on to correct in the future. Also was poor hazard zones demarcation. Ms. Kim said that hospitals do not routinely do this but they are getting better at it. She said that the University Hospital has had 24 incidents in the past two years and so they have had more experience at setting up hot zones and cold zones. The greatest concern to Ms. Kim, as a health care provider, was that the physician providers were frequently unfamiliar with

agents and treatment protocols. They determined in talking with the physicians that some of the means of delivering education to the medical community has not worked very well.

One of the recommendations from this exercise was better communication. They determined that they needed to improve the patient decontamination identification system. They have started to use ID bracelets - similar to the ones used in the hospitals. A blue bracelet means the patient is clean. A red bracelet means that they had no decontamination. An orange bracelet means that the patient had been given one antidote kit specific to their kind of toxicity. Ms. Kim said that they spent a lot of time talking about "Dry" decontamination for vapor exposure. They looked at some of the experiences in Tokyo and the problems they had when people are in a confined space. These people had not been directly exposed but were exposed from others clothing, hair and etc. So they found that if the clothing is removed 80% of the problem is taken away. Ms. Kim said that they are proposing to putting in place a "Dry" decon which involves taking off the clothing and replacing it with a tie back suit. Then washing the hair because it holds on to a lot of vapor. She added that bleach is no longer required because they were causing chemical burns on the patients. Bleach is appropriate for cleaning up equipment. Ms. Kim said that she is most involved in hospital provider education. They have a Grand Rounds format. This involves taking all medical personnel in the hospital and providing training on the premises rather than sending them to Aberdeen or sending them to Magna at the fire training facility.

Ms. Kim that she was involved in the CSEPP National Medical Conference that was held in San Antonio in November. There were others from Utah that attended the conference. She gave the keynote address on what works and what doesn't. She said that the goal of this conference was to identify and record best medical practices from all of the CSEPP communities. She said that the goal was not realized because there was not sufficient medical representation at the conference. A follow up conference is planned for July 2000.

## Questions

**Dr. Bowman:** Fortunately, I am not an emergency room physician but what do you do when you look out the window and you see a bunch of people that have been contaminated sitting on the front steps?

**Deborah Kim:** You lock the door.

**Dr. Bowman:** Are you anticipating mass naked washings in the emergency room?

**Deborah Kim:** No, you keep the bath stuff outside. Our decon is all outside. Decontamination is incredibly humiliating experience to go through. The approach that we have taken at our facilities is to help with that as much as possible. We can provide tents and separate disrobing areas. We can decon people as they are lying down on a stretcher. We decon two people at a time. We try to do it with the same gender. We also have a fixed fixture that has medical equipment in it. We have had people in there that we help with their breathing.

**Dr. Bowman:** So they are basically left outside unless they are critical?

**Deborah Kim:** Even if they are critical they are left outside until they are clean.

**Sheila Witherington:** I am sitting here very concerned that if I were to be contaminated and needed care at a hospital I would be locked out.

**Deborah Kim:** We have not had a lot of experience with this. The greatest human laboratory has been in Tokyo. The people that actually made it to the hospital - those that were not unconscious or needed acute intervention - survived. It appears that if you got there you were going to survive. The literature sites that if you contaminate your facility you can render your ability to give care.

**Kari Sagers:** I would like to put your mind at ease. We are not going to say "your contaminated stay away". We

want to keep our medical facilities able to treat you. We have screening, treatment and triage outside with decontamination equipment to decon you and then you are sent to the hospital clean.

**Deborah Kim:** You will not be locked out in the cold. There will be signs and information that will help you to know where to go for help.

**Kari Sagers:** There will be public service announcements.

## **NON-STOCKPILE REPORT - Lt Col. Chris Ross**

Lt. Col. Ross, the project manager for the non-stockpile program, brought the CAC up to date on what is happening in the non-stockpile program. He said that the non-stockpile was established in 1993 to provide centralized management and direction to the Department of Defense (DoD). The non-stockpile is everything that is not included the stockpile at the various. As part of the chemical weapons convention they have been given the responsibility for destroying all of the former chemical weapons production facilities. Col. Ross discussed what is happening at the various sites.

### **Questions**

**Rosemary Holt:** I would like to know what is happening in Utah. Is the permitting process totally complete and have there been delays? If there have been delays could you explain what those are based on? In the handout that we all received it says that the RRS will destroy approximately 1000 CAIS stored at DCD. The project will take a year to complete. Were all of these CAIS stored at DCD or were they brought in?

**Col. Ross:** There were all here.

**Rosemary Holt:** It said it would take a year to complete. Is this the original time frame?

**Col. Ross:** That is the original time frame. Remember, we are conducting a test and collecting data. When doing a test you always want to allow enough time to collect data and to insure that you have enough time if you have to modify what you are doing.

**Rosemary Holt:** Do you see that year being extended?

**Col. Ross:** For the actual test time, no.

**Rosemary Holt:** When the year is up do you plan to move that unit out of the State of Utah?

**Col. Ross:** That is the current plan.

**Rosemary Holt:** Can you estimate the waste that will be produced with the CAIS? What will you be doing with it? Will it be disposed of here?

**Col. Ross:** This is a treatment process and so we what we end up with is a secondary waste. I cannot give an accurate number in regards to how many gallons of waste we will end up with. The planning factor is about a ten to one ratio. If you have one gallon of agent you will basically have ten gallons of secondary waste.

**Rosemary Holt:** What will happen to that waste. What is the process?

**Col. Ross:** It will be taken off of the installation to a commercial facility for final destruction.

**Rosemary Holt:** Will that be here in Utah?

**Col. Ross:** It may be here in Utah and it may not.

**Rosemary Holt:** What process would be used to destroy it? Incineration, storage or what?

**Col. Ross:** Right now that firms that we have on board to destroy it use incineration.

**Rosemary Holt:** In Utah where would that be?

**Col. Ross:** Aragonite.

**Rosemary Holt:** In the handout it says that the draft PEIS (Programmatic Environmental Impact State ment) is restructured. Can you explain what that means?

**Louise Dyson:** Originally we intended to use the mobile systems but we were concerned about the secondary waste. Another concern was do we really want to use the mobile systems. Do we want to transport those to different sites?

**Dr. Jane Bowman:** As opposed to them bringing stuff to us?

**Deborah Kim:** Would you have to build multiple fixed facilities?

**Louise Dyson:** You may be aware that some of the citizens have asked us to take a look at using stockpile facilities.

**Rosemary Holt:** That is our concern. From the very beginning we have never wanted any anything shipped in to Utah. Whether it is for the incinerator or non-stockpile. We do not want things brought

in to Utah. I am speaking for myself and the people that I represent. Are going to see the possibility of something being more permanent is being introduced? We desperately need information so that these things aren't surprises down the road.

**Louise Dyson:** The law states that we can only transport to a stockpile facility if you have the appropriate permits. There are no permits in Utah for non-stockpile material.

**Rosemary Holt:** Maybe that will change for Utah. All these things are possible and that is our concern.

**Louise Dyson:** I can't give you any guarantees but as soon as we get information we will share that with you. The non-stockpile has no plans to transport anything in to the State of Utah.

**Col. Ross:** An impact statement has be done for every location. The PEIS does not take the place of the site specific requirements under the EPA. The intent is to get some feel as to whether or not people across the nation would agree to mobile treatment systems coming to their state.

**Sheila Witherington:** I am from Arkansas and from what I know Arkansas is the only state that allows non-stockpile materiel to come into their state. Am I right?

**Louise Dyson:** Arkansas is the only permitted state.

**Jason Groenewold:** It seems that how the waste is going to be handled is still an open question. How is the program going to deal with that?

**Col. Ross:** Incineration is an approved technology. That doesn't mean that it is the only technology that we would use. There are other technologies that are being developed and we are taking a look at them. The program is not tied to incineration but at this point it is the most developed technology and one that we understand.

**Jason Groenewold:** Are you having difficulty finding facilities that are willing to take the residual material? I heard that Aragonite declined to take the residual material.

**Col. Ross:** I believe that was just a technical problem and misunderstanding with the state and we are working it out.

**Rosemary Holt:** I have a question about the Keystone Dialogue. The Keystone Dialogue has a great record with the ACWA program. We are not getting any information from them. I understand that a core group has been identified in the Keystone Dialogue?

**Col. Ross:** That is in the process.

**Rosemary Holt:** If it is in the process then I would like to request that people from Utah be involved. We have the RRS, the MMD1 and the incinerator and should be involved in the process. If Keystone is dialoguing with you then I am just appalled that no one from Utah has been involved within the core group. I would like to know if you can justify that?

**Col. Ross:** I don't think it was formulated for the purpose that you are talking about.

**Rosemary Holt:** Then explain what it is formulated for.

**Col. Ross:** It is looking at issues that would be concerned on a national perspective and cut across any state.

**Rosemary Holt:** We are here to help.

**Col. Ross:** We are not excluding Utah intentionally.

**Rosemary Holt:** We are the people in the middle of the process and we have got the experience. We are not just concerned with Utah. We have a broader vision than that.

**Louise Dyson:** I certainly recognize the importance of people from Utah being involved in the process. The membership in the core group at the Keystone is limited to 15 people. There are auxiliary core groups set up to bring others in to the process. There are two considerations. The stockpile program is a thirty year old program. The non-stockpile program is a new program, approximately 6 years old. The first three years was devoted to just trying to identify where all of this material is located. Now we are trying to reach out. We have no intention of excluding Utah. We will be talking to people from Utah and other stockpile sites to serve on the auxiliary core groups. Some of the core groups will deal with potential transportation and others would be disposal waste. These groups will deal with specific problems.

**Deborah Kim:** Is there a reason why the number 15 was chosen.

**Louise Dyson:** We were trying to get a group that was fairly small. It will be the auxiliary core that will address specific problems.

**Col. Ross:** Keystone recommended that 15 people would be all that you would need to have an effective dialogue. The auxiliary groups will be more site specific. We are still in process of trying to find out how that group will function. We have only had one meeting. Nothing is locked in concrete.

**Rosemary Holt:** So this is a good time to address this issue. I appreciate your attitude. I don't want to be understood and to present ourselves as the experienced folks, having all of the answers. I am saying who is more impacted with issues than the people of Utah. We just want to be informed and be part of the process.

**Mike Rowe:** Who determines what discovered material is stockpile vs non-stockpile?

**Col. Ross:** It is declared by the treaty. The treaty says if you don't dig it up you don't have to declare it. There are specific guidelines in the treaty. If it is pre 1925 it is declared as hazardous waste.

**Rosemary Holt:** I have one more question. Is it possible that you could have one of you peers here in Utah keep us informed and updated as to what is happening on the non-stockpile issues?

**Louise Dyson:** I can't remember the names right now but I can give you a call when I get back.

**Rosemary Holt:** If the CAC agrees we would like a regular update on the non-stockpile.

**Col. Ross:** We can work something out. It will either be me or someone else.

## **DSHW REPORT - Marty Gray**

Mr. Gray began by saying that Deseret Chemical Depot does have storage permits. That permit does allow them to take waste from off site. There is a condition that says that they have to do it with the approval of the DSHW Executive Secretary (Dennis Downs). The position of the state has been that if by accident the army uncovers a chemical round when they are building a housing area, building a road or etc. that round would be safer in a secure storage area. They have been told that under those conditions it would be safer to bring them to DCD. They have had that permit for seven years and Mr. Gray can only recall one time that occurred. That was when DDO discovered some case items and they shipped them to DCD. Dr. Bowman asked if theoretically that meant that they could make the decision to transport non-stockpile material to DCD without a special permit and without public notification. She requested an assurance that, except in an emergency situation, no out of state non-stockpile material would be shipped in to Utah without notification of the public. Dr. Bowman requested that the next meeting what sort of guarantees can be given for appropriate notification. Barbara Parsley said that she would clarify that at the next meeting.

Dennis Downs added that this is a very sensitive issue Governor Leavitt has made it very clear that he is not supportive of bringing chemical weapons from outside of the state for any reason. Although in the past nine years there was an emergency situation. They were dismantling a building in the Rocky Mountain Arsenal and they found a live chemical round. It was in a place where they could not leave it there. Because of the emergency the State of Utah gave them permission to bring the round here for storage at DCD. Mr. Downs said that by law it cannot be incinerated because it is considered non-stockpile. Col. Ross stated that the law has changed and that upon approval by the state can use the stockpile facility for the destruction of non-stockpile material.

Mr. Gray said that he had a meeting this morning with the environmental team with ACWA program and round two is about to commence with the testing of the alternative technologies. They hope to use Dugway and CAMDS for some of their testing. They are mandated to be finished by September in order to get their report to Congress.

Mr. Gray showed the CAC a list of current permit modification (attached) from TOCDF that are in process with DSHW right now. The class two modifications require a public comment period. Only one is still open for public comments. That one deals the deactivation furnace simultaneous processing modification. That allows the facility to process rockets and the bursters from the energetic projectiles in the deactivation furnace. DSHW



has granted the facility temporary authorization. If the facility gets the ability to do that before the modification is approved they can go ahead with the processing. They also had a temporary authorization to do leaker rocket propellant sample. The army wanted to see the effects of leaking agents on propellants in the rockets. That has been completed so that temporary authorization is no longer needed.

## Questions

**Rosemary Holt:** Marty, can you clarify what Col. Ross said? He said that the law has changed now and the non-stockpile can be treated at the incinerator. If the law has changed when did it happen?

**Col. Ross:** The previous law stated that non-stockpile could not be treated at the stockpile facilities. That placed some restrictions on us. Oregon has said that they want to use their facility for stockpile and non-stockpile material. So Congress has acted on that and created some leeway for the states to decide how they would like those facilities used. So there is no longer a federal restriction it is now up to the states.

**Rosemary Holt:** How current is this?

**Col. Ross:** It is the FY2000 Defense Authorization Bill. It is current.

**Louise Dyson:** I will send you a copy.

**Rosemary Holt:** How does this impact Utah, Marty?

**Marty Gray:** It is not a big deal for us because CAMDS never fell under that previous law. If the State of Utah chose to process non-stockpile munitions or allow them to be processed at CAMDS there wasn't a federal law restricting that. It would have been a permit issue for us.

**Rosemary Holt:** So that has always been a possibility at CAMDS. Is this why Tim Thomas has a bigger role to play at CAMDS?

**Marty Gray:** CAMDS just recently got a permit that allowed them to do anything other than research and development. The permit allows the possibility of non-stockpile. There would be some advantage for CAMDS to be able to do that.

**Rosemary Holt:** Am I the only one on the CAC that did not know that non-stockpile can be treated in an incinerator where previously non-stockpile wasn't allowed to participate in that process.

**Dave Ostler:** As a taxpayer I would hope that it would work that way, finally.

**Rosemary Holt:** It is just when we obtain the information. We seem to just stumble on it by asking an unimportant question. It is a concern. If we don't have the information we can't ask the questions. It is a bit unsettling. We could have just been told up front.

**Gen Matthews:** Who should have told us? If it is a defense authorization bill it should have been our congressman.

**Rosemary Holt:** Congressman don't come to our meetings. How do we get this kind of information? The folks that meet with us with us monthly have this kind of information.

**Col. Ross:** It is a very recent change. It doesn't mean that it is going to happen here. They just didn't want to have a federal law in the way of a state making its own decision.

**Rosemary Holt:** If we don't have the information and don't pay attention it will happen here.

**Dennis Downs:** I also didn't know that the law had been finalized either. I think that the discussion here has been negative. It has been "Oh dear what if non-stockpile chemical weapons are allowed to be disposed of in the incinerator that is operating here in Utah." We haven't even talked about it but that could have a very positive impact on the State of Utah because we have non-stockpile weapons here. They are stored at DCD in igloos. They are stored in Dugway Proving Ground in igloos. They are continually being dug up as Dugway goes through their range clearance programs. It doesn't make sense to ship those weapons to other facilities to dispose of them when we have a facility here that can handle them. The concern that we have in the State of Utah is get rid of what we have. The states policy is that we do not want to be the recipient of chemical warfare agent from outside the state.

**Rosemary Holt:** Dennis I agree with what you have said. But it is not "Oh dear they are burning non-stockpile in the incinerator." The problem is that you didn't know about the law and General Matthews did not know about the law. The CAC is supposed to be a liaison between the people, the Army and the contractor. It is the responsibility of all of you who work at this process to keep us informed.

**Barbara Parsley:** But not all of us who work with the Army knew about it until tonight.

**Rosemary Holt:** Then someone needs to keep you informed. Col. Ross knew. Louise Dyson knew. You need to tell somebody back in Washington that we want to be informed.

**Dave Ostler:** It seems to be the most likely that PMCD needs to pass on that information.

**Gen Matthews:** I think you are right it needs to come from PMCD.

A motion was made and passed to request PMCD to inform the CAC of any legislation that will affect Utah in the chemical demilitarization program.

## **STOCKPILE REPORT - Barbara Parsley**

Barbara Parsley updated the CAC on the stockpile at DCD (attached)

## **CITIZEN CONCERNS**

After a discussion among the CAC a motion was made and passed to extend an invitation Steve Jones and Gary Harris to speak to the CAC and to answer questions concerning their claims against the Army, EG&G and the state.

The meeting adjourned at 8:20 p.m.